

Calgary Herald  
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THE FORCING SYSTEM.

HAS IT A TENDENCY TO CREATE  
BLUBBERY BEEF CATTLE?

An Interesting Communication on the  
Subject from a Southwestern  
Alberta Ranchman.

To many of your readers who have had convenience of attending the summer shows of pedigree stock, it must often have been a matter of surprise to so many animals in the cow classes, developing large, loose, bumpy lumps of blubbery fat, chiefly short horns, yet not altogether confined to them. Some of the most improved families of polls have shown a tendency in that direction, and it is well known to all who had experience of the early and old fashioned polls, that their firm flesh and nicely rounded quarters and carcass, spoke anything but an indication to patchiness. Then the question will naturally arise: has the forcing system so prevalent among herds of the improved pattern, anything to do with this? And how much of the milking qualities of these herds have been sacrificed in the race for exhibition honors? Where the production of beef has been the chief end in view, it is not likely that milking qualities of a high order will abound.

But it is satisfactory to know that there are yet many herds whose intrinsic merits are yet intact. Where pampering in any sense has never got hold. There are many herds tracing back to the earliest records of polled cattle and of unquestionable purity, whose owners have never sacrificed the utility of their cows, nor the breeding qualities of a single animal in this race after fame; who have jealousy watched over the high merits of the breed as producers of the finest quality of beef, a property which should never be lost sight of in pushing families to the front. Notwithstanding showyard honors, it might be wise for breeders of this type of improved polls to pause and consider whether it be not possible to go too far in this line of improvement and lose sight of some of those very qualities which have placed the Aberdeen and Angus polls in their position they now occupy.

That "like producers like," is an axiom of the breeders vocabulary, oft quoted, and, "as a good story may be told twice," I repeat it. And perhaps those very herds whose names have been left somewhat in the back ground may yet find their way and their place, when worth and utility find a place and the recognition in our showyards which they deserve. And it may be that they will furnish fresh and reinvigorating blood for those other herds which have shown an inclination to develop the square type of the shorthorn in place of the rounded carcass of the poll.

That an animal with a covering of loose-blubbery flesh is about the most worthless and unvaluable article a farmer can take to market may have found to their experience. No butcher with any reputation to loose would dare to send such stuff to his customers. And it is well for all going in for breeding to avoid all inclination in that direction among their selections.

That the amount of good done for the development of our domestic breeds by both fat and breeding cows, is much in excess of the evils that may have followed in their trail, will be readily taken for granted—and, as one of the most visible steps to give an impulse to the production of early beef, was the annihilation of the aged classes in the fat shows and the substitution of others for young stock—if I may be allowed to pose as a prophet in a small way. I would say that in the next best move the directorate of the British fat show will make in the interest of the beef producing and beef consuming public, is to conduct a dead meat exhibition in connection with each live fat show. And, defer it as they may, it must come if they are going to act up to the spirit of the times. Early meat is the order of the day, but it must be of the finest grain and marble, fat and lean nicely mixed. Carefully bred, naturally and judiciously fed. Breeders, as well as feeders of live stock could learn something in such an exhibition, in studying the class and type of animal that make the finest carcasses of

meat. The nature of the feeding that has been given would also be taken into consideration. Strange that the British public must generally follow a few years in the wake of their American cousins.

The best opportunity at present open for an outsider to learn the class of meat in demand by the best London butchers is, to attend the great Christmas market early on the Monday morning of the week preceding Christmas. It is not daylight, yet he will find the west end butchers already on the ground, busy examining the long rows of dusky polls, handling them all over. No soft, foggy animal goes with them, they must handle firm as cheese all over; a good covering of useful meat, deep on the sirloin roast, with full, round, well packed quarters. And these are the animals that supply the clubs and princely mansions of the west end with their Christmas beef, making invariably the highest price of the day.

In the Lillyfour consignment (which in my last communication you made Liddlefour) which for many years topped the London market, the top lot often made an average of £50 per head, being composed of picked animals all polled and 4 years old, with tails sweeping the ground—that is 12 to 20 years ago. Few of this class of cattle are now to be found, the northern consignments being almost entirely composed of young cattle from 2 to 3 years. Prices also have undergone a change, £35 being now considered a fair good average price for a top lot. One consignment of 2 year old pure bred polled bullocks averaged £35 per head last December. They were forwarded by a breeder who allows no indifferent animal a place in his breeding catalogue, and in ordinary times would have been sold for bulls, as calves or yearlings, but rather than accept the poor prices current for young bulls during the past two seasons, Mr. Anderson resorted to a free use of the knife, an example that might well be followed by many in these times of low prices, much to the benefit of the breed, in weeding out hundreds of inferior animals from the breeding lists.

For some years past, a taste for young meat seems to have been gradually developing, for it was a common remark among the large consignees of live stock twenty years ago that the two teeth were not in much favor with the London butchers. And such was the name of Mr. McCombie's polls in those days, that Mr. Giblett, one of the oldest and perhaps the most experienced of the London live stock salesmen, once told me, that, although Mr. McCombie's consignments were only a drop in the bucket in comparison with the foreign trade, yet he would sooner sell them free of commission than be without them. When the cattle specialists arrive with their groaning loads of live beef, each salesman has his drover at the station to take charge of his consignments. Drovers don't travel with the cattle trains there, as is the rule in America, the time and distances being much less. The London drovers are an old institution in the trade, and each of them employs a staff of men according to the size and number of the lots of cattle, which he is engaged to handle. The cattle are quietly driven from the railway station to the cattle sheds and lairs in close proximity to the market stances. Each live stock salesman has sheds and stands on the market ground according to the amount of stock he is in the way of handling, and the cattle are carefully fed, watered and groomed by the drovers and their men, the expenses and the commission being deducted off the selling price by the salesman. As soon as the cattle are all in the lairs they are visited by the salesman who carefully check over their various consignments—putting their mark on each animal—each salesman having his own mark. Then they begin to sort and classify them, for it is seldom shown that a consignment is of such uniform weight and quality, but it may be divided into tops, mediums and tails, and strange to say sometimes the lighter weights if equally well finished, used to sell as dear as the heavier ones. When the various lots are sorted and classed, another mark is put on each animal to denote the lot to which he belongs, the salesman making a note of all this and giving a copy to the drover so that he may have each lot stabled together in the market stand. This saves the salesman no end of trouble when the business commences, as he has merely to refer to the marks in his book where, the number of cattle in each lot is noted as also their probable weight and value. For be it remembered, no weighing machines are used in this market (or used to be) and in one day for sheep and cattle over \$1,000,000 worth of meat will change hands all by guess work.

CRITICIZED.

THE PROPOSED ASSEMBLY DE-  
CLARED AN ANOMALY.

Judges Should not Help Frame Laws  
that They Afterwards Pass  
Judgement on.

REGINA, March 29.—The Territorial House of Assembly to succeed the Northwest Council occupies a considerable share of gossip and attention here just at present. Of course until a fuller draft of the measure is to hand little can be written in the way of substantial criticism, but this may be said of what little there is before us, that an assembly empowered to vote monies without a Provincial Treasurer must prove a rather embarrassing anomaly. The assembly may vote the money but if the objects for which the cash is voted do not meet the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor the latter may refuse to sign the cheques—and what then? The Governor will not be responsible to the assembly and will be able to a large extent to please himself as to what cheques he may sign. Mr. Hayter Reed's plan it is thought would not be a bad one—that was to appoint an executive of three who would be responsible to the assembly. Responsible government would of course settle all things disputable, but this is what the Territories want got, it appears, just yet. Then it is rather curious to see three Judges taking part in the assembly debates and posting up members on legal points, but when a division takes place "never a vote have they." It is a well-known fact that law-makers have a great dislike to prove themselves to have been stupid and that, for this reason, bad ordinances have been upheld on the bench contrary to constitutional conviction. For instance in that Calgary school case tried not long ago and decided before the Territorial Supreme Court, three of the Judges upheld the ordinance of their own making on which the justice of the whole case rested, while the two Judges who had no hand in that particular law framing decidedly differed with their judicial brethren. It is bad for the country anyway to have Judges make the laws which are to regulate important decisions from the bench. Of this I am quite certain, that if the new Northwest bill is framed on the lines we have now before us from Ottawa it will receive warm opposition in the Dominion House. In all probability it will be considerably remodeled before it becomes law.

The Northwest elections will come off about the second week in July, and here the notes of preparation are already sounded. I dare say the late Council members, Secord and Jellly will run, but I am certain they must fight hard for parliamentary honors this time. When times are good and everything booming the best heads of the commercial community are generally employed in raking in the dollars and there is little interest taken in electioneering, but with dullness and normal quietude, politics bobs up serenely in chatting circles, and continual arguments usually results in fixing on the best man for the people's representative. In this new country, as in every other under the sun, a steady and healthy cash circulation becomes a districts life-blood, and Regina, Calgary or any other Northwest point could not commit a greater piece of folly at the coming elections than send figure heads to the assembly here incapable of handling legislative questions with grasp and coherence and of battling for their constituents like good men and true.

So far one of Regina's citizens has declared his intentions. Mr. D. L. Scott, Q. C., will run, and it is the general opinion he will be triumphantly returned. Mr. Scott has many friends in Calgary. He is a native of Brampton, Ont., and practiced his profession of lawyer at Orangeville until 1882, when he came to the Northwest and settled at Regina. You will remember he represented the Crown in the Riel prosecution of 1885.

Mr. Scott was the first mayor of Regina and is an able and popular man.

I see I have allowed myself to drift so much into politics already that I cannot touch on some interesting matters I had stored away for the HERALD. As I predicted in a former letter Messrs. Shelton and Lucas have done good work at Ottawa. Besides knocking \$80,000 out of the government, several promises of a very favorable nature have been made your delegates which it will be wise to say little about at present. Calgary will not be overlooked if Calgary is only true to itself. Lord Byron sang to the Greeks,

Hereditary bondage, know you not  
Who would be free, themselves must strike  
the blow!

and if Alberta's beautiful capital is only ready to strike the iron while 'ts hot you will always be able to gobble your share of the treasury pap. Keep hammering away as you have been doing on the HERALD anvil, and your paper cannot fail to prove of inestimable benefit to the western country.

By the way I see Sir John would prefer to handle the Northwest liquor question with a long tongue than with his ungloved fingers. The subject is a hot one, and the government will do what they did intend to do all along, viz, let well enough alone until the Northwest Assembly meet in the Regina chamber, when the bone might be thrown in amongst the parties directly interested.

The arrival of your Belgian immigrants will expedite matters liquorish considerably. Looking over Belgian statistics this evening I have noticed a recent "report of the Belgian Association" against the abuse of alcoholic drinks. "In Belgium there is one 'saloon' for every 44 inhabitants, and the money expended in these drinking shops is upwards of \$95,000,000 annually! Egad this is enough to take away one's breath, but the Belgian Association is my authority. The St. James's Gazette commenting on this report says, "The English have been a hard drinking people in their time, but even now they probably drink more than is good for them; but it may be doubted whether England at her tipsiest could have beaten the Belgian record." But the Belgians are first class settlers, and Calgary will be all the better for them, and sure to give good, sober advice to the new-comer.

Cavalry Remounts.

In his cable letter to the N. Y. Tribune Edmund Yates writes: "With reference to my remarks of last week on the question of Canadian remounts, I understand that Mr. Goldie reports from Canada that a good market is likely to be opened in the Dominion for the sale of remounts, if only the home Government will encourage breeders to do business. The commission of 1886, under General Ravenhill, would seem to have paved the way for this new field of enterprise, and great disappointment is said to have been expressed at Mr. Stanhope's statements that the purchase of horses in the Dominion is not to be continued. It is only right to say that if the experiment failed it has not been from want of zeal on the part of the officers deputed to act as our commissioners, for both Gen. Ravenhill and Col. Goldie appeared to have done wonders in the short time allowed them. Mr. Stanhope has been most strongly advised to reconsider his decision, and is, I hear, likely to do so.

A Tribute to Mr. Rowe.

Ottawa Journal: The last number of a Calgary paper contains an account of the organization of an agricultural society in that western region, and an old Ottawa man, Mr. Amos Rowe, comes forward as president. Mr. Rowe has had considerable experience here in that line and no doubt will make good use of it in his new sphere of action. By the way, is it not time for the 'Central Canada' to wake up in Ottawa?

Captain Dawson's Scheme.

We note amongst to-day's arrivals: W. Leigh Barnard and W. N. Richards, of London, who have come to the country in connection with Capt. Dawson's big colonization and ranching scheme.

STILL GUESSING

AT THE TERMS AT WHICH MON-  
POLY WAS BOUGHT.

Greenway and Martin to Consult  
with Railroad Magnates  
at St. Paul.

OTTAWA, March 31.—Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Martin started for Winnipeg tonight before leaving Ottawa Sir John Macdonald gave greenway a document by which the Dominion administration binds itself to secure a total abrogation of monopoly clause of the Canadian Pacific Railway contract. This embraces the whole Northwest Territories.

WON'T BUY THE EMERSON BRANCH.

Greenway absolutely refused to purchase the C.P.R. Emerson Branch. The Terms of agreement between the Ottawa Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway are not yet known.

THE LONDON TIMES VERSION.

LONDON, March 31.—The Times says that Canadian Pacific Railway will receive for the surrender of its monopoly three million pounds sterling in bonds.

THE TRUE FIGURE.

OTTAWA, April 2.—It is reported that the compensation granted the Canadian Pacific is to guarantee interest on \$14,000,000 of new stock proposed to be issued for the further improvement of the road, and that the Government will not have to pay out a single cent in cash.

SEEKING COMPETITIVE ROADS.

TORONTO, April 2.—Messrs. Greenway and Martin passed through here Saturday on their way to Manitoba. Mr. Greenway, while in St. Paul, will interview Vice President Oakes of the Northern Pacific and President Hill of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road in reference to arrangements for the entrances of these roads into Winnipeg.

New French Cabinet.

PARIS, April 3.—The new French Cabinet has been officially announced as follows: M. Floquet, president of the council and minister of the interior; M. Goblet, minister of foreign affairs; M. Defreyne, minister of war; Admiral Kuanz, minister of Marine; M. Richard, minister of justice; M. Petryal, minister of finance; M. Lockroy, minister of education; M. Loubet, minister of public works; M. Viette, minister of agriculture; M. Legrand, minister of commerce. It is stated that Richard, Loubet and Legrand have retired from the new cabinet, being unable to agree with the government programme.

James Gilhooly.

DEBILIN, April 3.—James Gilhooly, M.P., for West Cork, who was recently sentenced to two months' imprisonment, but who was released on bail pending an appeal, was sentenced to two weeks' additional imprisonment to-day for assaulting police inspector Hayes at Schull, County Cork.

In Schull jail this morning Mr. Gilhooly refused to dress when ordered to do so by the police who were to escort him to Cork. The police thereupon knocked him down pulled on his trousers and took him away. A small crowd saw him depart but made no demonstration.

Great Flood in Dakota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 3.—A despatch from Elkpoint, Dakota, says that the Missouri river has over flowed and the people of that town are being taken from their homes in boats. Eight miles of the Chicago and Milwaukee track have been washed away. No lives reported lost, but much stock has perished.

Immigration to far Western Canada.

MONTREAL, April 3.—The immigration to Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia is very heavy and promises to surpass all former records. It is estimated that fully five thousand farmers are leaving Ontario for the North West. The steamships just arrived brought in over two thousand immigrants.



# The Calgary Herald

AND  
Alberta Live Stock Journal.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888

## MORE INJUSTICE TO CALGARY.

Mr. Oliver Goodman of this town informed us that he has received letters from several of his Icelandic friends, who had been induced to settle on the swamp lands of Manitoba and in blizzard stricken Dakota. But who have now decided to try their fortunes in the milder climate of Alberta. These settlers are asking for information as to whether horses, wagons, ploughs, harrows, harness, household furniture, clothing, etc., can be purchased here and at what prices. They state that merchants and dealers in implements are trying to make these innocent people believe that they must buy a large stock of such things to bring with them, or submit to one of two things, either go without or pay exorbitant prices for inferior articles. Of course it is all right for the merchant to use every truthful argument in persuading people to buy their goods. But there is just two ways of explaining away the statements of these merchants. Either they are most accomplished followers of Annas or stupidly ignorant on what they are trying to pump into the Icelanders. Our implement and furniture dealers, as well as our hardware and grocery merchants bring their heavy goods here in car loads and get their freights much lower than these settlers could do. And the competition is sufficiently vigorous to keep prices low. There is very little difference in the price of clothing in Calgary from the prices on Notre Dame or McGill streets Montreal. King or Young street Toronto or James street Hamilton. By leaving purchases to be made in Calgary on arrival, no one need buy more than they need for present use. Our merchants do not do as a ring of blood suckers did in Winnipeg during the boom, take the last dollar a poor man had and give him as little for it as possible. Mr. Goodman has taken a very wise course in this matter. He has interviewed the merchants who deal in the goods which have been enquired about, got their prices and forwarded a list of prices and descriptions of articles to his friends in the east, information conveyed by one in whom they have confidence will be received and acted upon without doubt on the part of these coming settlers.

## Manners and Customs That Prevail at Balls and Dances.

Balls and dances being now in full sway, as good authority as Mrs. Sherwood notes, in The Mail and Express, a few points that may be of assistance to those not quite familiar with the social requirements of such occasions:

In going into society an unknown young man, who receives an invitation to a ball, must seek an introduction to a young lady through her chaperon. In our crowded ball-rooms, where there are often three ladies to one gentleman, the chaperons are generally very happy to accede to this request.

Nothing can excuse a young man for the absence of good manners, and he should remember that a ballroom introduction means that he is intended to dance with the young lady, and that womanhood should always command respect, although he may be somewhat annoyed, perhaps, by the persistent efforts of some ambitious wall flowers that he should "take her out" whether he will or no, he must never forget his good manners.

While it is considered very proper to ask for invitations for gentlemen to a dance, it is not considered proper to ask for invitations for ladies. The hostess, however, has always the refuge of saying that her list is full. No offense should be taken if this request is refused.

At all public balls there should be a committee of ladies to receive. The elegance of a ball depends very much upon the presence of a recognized hostess.

A young girl should not forget or break her ballroom engagements. To do her justice, she is not apt to do so, but there are some who are careless and hurt the feelings of modest young men. To hurt any one's feelings unnecessarily is to prove one's self not a gentleman.

Many young ladies find that their men partners dancing does not realize their expectations. How can they get rid of him without hurting his feelings? A young lady might say, "I am afraid I am not dancing your step. If you do not mind, I should like to sit down and talk awhile." The young man might declare "that it is his fault" (which it probably is), and then next day he should go to a dancing master.

The phraseology of invitation is less formal than it used to be.

"Shall we take a turn?" has rather replaced the old fashioned "May I have the pleasure of dancing with you?" "Won't you spare me a dance?" "I hope you have left a dance for me." "Is this my dance?" etc. The young lady is apt to be quite as informal in her response.

## Hints Concerning Etiquette.

"For reasons which must be perfectly obvious," Aunt Ruth continues, "introductions to young women ought to be made with great caution. He who introduces a young man should first know his character and habits to be irreproachable; if there is missionary work to be done let it be by those having more judgment and experience than a girl of 18. If an undesirable acquaintance persists in calling, 'not at home' is the proper message to send him—she is not at home to him, and to call this form a falsehood, is prudish. It might be preferable to send word that she was engaged, which would be the same thing. Not to recognize him upon the street would be the cut direct and can be necessary only in extreme cases. To fail to return a call where there is no family affliction and no explanation offered, is sufficient to show to a lady that the acquaintance is to drop, and is not often misunderstood. On this subject an English writer has well said: 'This etiquette, which may appear trivial and over punctilious, is in reality a power which society places in the hands of ladies to govern and determine their acquaintance-ship and their intimacies, to regulate and decide whom they will admit into their friendship, and whom they will keep on the most distant footing. As such it is to be commended.' It is a disposition to have too long a visiting list, we cannot know every one intimately and must make our selection according to taste and natural affinity.

"He never much custom differs in different places, it is usual to call only between the hours of 3 and 6. Formal calls need not last longer than fifteen minutes; the more social should not be extended until the caller becomes a bore. You remember Mrs. Brown whom we used to dread to see. Often making her appearance before lunch, and generally on those days when your mother was making a carpet or hanging some curtains or when there was only enough 'left over' to go round, she stayed till night. If she came after lunch and Mrs. Strong or Miss Granger appeared, Mrs. Brown was sure to monopolize the conversation and to outstay them. The genus bore is ubiquitous and there will be the usual number among your neighbors. Your way is not to let them get a foothold; keep on your dignity till you have made your selection of friends and unbend only to them. Half the world of women overrun the other half heedlessly or out of want of that mental culture which would give them interest and occupation. Vacuity is the parent of heedlessness as well as vice."—Hester M. Poole in Good Housekeeping.

## A PHILANTHROPIC JOKE.

A Chicago Man Makes a Fruit Woman Happy by a Little Deception.

"How easy it is to make some people happy by deceiving them a little!" was the philosophic remark of Mr. Jacques Haskins, as he turned from his desk to relate a bit of his recent experience. "There is an Italian woman—a good, clean, hard working woman—who comes up here every day with fruit to sell. One day I was walking on Adams street, I think it was, and I saw her walking in front of me with her basket on her arm. Two men were standing in a store door, and I heard one of them say: 'Don't you remember that woman? She used to have a fruit stand in front of my store in Memphis in war times. Her name is Cunio.'"

"That afternoon when she came into my office I looked a little sharply at her and said: 'Haven't I seen you somewhere before—somewhere besides here in Chicago?' 'I don't know,' said she dubiously; 'your face seems sort of natural to me.' 'Let me see,' said I, assuming a meditative posture; 'didn't you used to have a fruit stand in Memphis?' Her eyes brightened as she said she did. 'Right in front of Lowenstein's store!' I said. This was a venture, for I had merely taken it for granted that the gentleman who had spoken of her was Mr. Lowenstein, because that was the name on the sign of the store where he was standing, and he looked sort of like the proprietor. But it hit the mark. 'Yes,' said the woman, setting down her basket and looking as tickled as could be, 'that was me.' 'That was about—let me see—about twenty-three or four years ago,' I said. She moved her lips as if she were making a calculation, and then, all smiles, said: 'Yes, I was there then.' 'Your name is Cunio, is it not?' I added. This was the last feather. That I should remember so much about her and even be able to call her by name gave her the greatest joy. Tears even came into her eyes, and we shook hands heartily.

"Then I proceeded to make her remember me. 'Don't you remember,' I said, 'I used to go to lunch at that little restaurant just down beyond Lowenstein's, and I used to buy fruit of you, and stand and talk to you almost every day?' She looked at me a long time and finally imagination did its work, as it always will, and she remembered me perfectly. You never saw anybody more pleased. If I had been a long lost brother she could not have been happier at meeting me. She told me all about her family, every member of which I, of course, remembered more or less distinctly, and all about her life since then, which would make an interesting story to write. Then she made up a big bag of fruit which I let her give to me, because it seemed to please her so much to do so. Since that I have, however, been a pretty regular customer of hers, and I mean to be as long as she keeps coming. What if it is true that I never was in Memphis in my life! She has told me so much about it that I could go all over the city in the dark now, and I am sure I have given that poor hard working woman as much pleasure as if I had brought to her in fact an old friend."—Chicago News.

## Difficulties of Placer Mining.

It will not pay investors nowadays to go into placer mining without looking a long way ahead. It is only in countries where there are no farms or arable ground that placers can be mined for any length of time without harassing and costly legislation. The farmers whose lands are injured by the refuse of the placers washed down the streams are the ones that make the trouble, and blackmailers use the cloak of the farmer to extort money from the company. In Montana there has been no trouble of this kind, but in California placer mining has been killed, and in Colorado the fight is just beginning between the miners and the farmers. In one county the farmers are now trying to stop the running of every ore mill in the county, complaining of the tailings carried down by the streams, and if they succeed the Colorado placers might as well be given up at once.—Mining Engineer in Globe Democrat.

## A Philadelphia Lawyer.

A Philadelphia lawyer was appointed solicitor for a certain business house in this city. At the end of the year he was asked to send in his account, which he did by lumping everything, simply saying, "So and so, debtor to professional services, \$2,000." The manager was a great stickler for form, and sent back the account, asking for an itemized statement. The lawyer did as requested, and at the bottom tacked on the following: "To preparing itemized statement, \$100." After a murmur of horror and astonishment it was paid.—Philadelphia Call.

## One Way of Adding Weight.

Small boy—Billy (who is on the scale), yer don't weigh nothing at all. Put yer penny in yer mouth and see if that makes any difference.—Life.

## Cost of Making Pork.

While it is not true that the bulk of corn fed to hogs does give a return of ten pounds of pork, live weight, to the bushel, it is established that a bushel of corn will make that much and more, if properly handled; and where it does, the following

## HATES THE ENGLISH.

The German Crown Prince Described as Headstrong, Violent and Revengeful.

New York, March 28.—The Sun's Berlin special cable says: "A man of 30 years, erect, square shouldered, lithe, powerful, strode out of the railway station here yesterday, after seeing a batch of royal guests depart. He had a strong, heavily-lined and moody face. The guards presented arms, and a brilliant suite of generals hurried after the masterfully looking German. It was the crown prince, who will soon be emperor of the nation of warriors. The waiting multitude at sight of him gave a single yell that came from every heart. The prince listened with a rapt look, then threw back his head with a sudden motion and showed his teeth in a smile of savage exultation. The fierce light that beats about the German throne leaves the dumb and sickly monarch in the shadow, plodding slowly on toward the nearing and inevitable end, while it throws the stalwart, warlike and aggressive figure of Crown Prince William out with vivid distinctness. The name of the coming emperor is heard in the councils of all the sovereigns and diplomatists of Europe. Not since the first Napoleon has a young man wielded such power as will fall to the lot of this headstrong, violent and revengeful prince. He will have two million men and two million muskets at his back. He hates the English, and he hates the Jews. So do the German people. They detest their present English empress because she makes her children talk English and has prevailed upon the emperor to have an English physician. They have tried to mob Mackenzie, and they look coldly at Frederick III because he spends the last hours of his waning life ennobling men of Semitic blood. They adore the very name of the coming ruler, who has all their prejudices intensified a thousand fold. His aversion to the English extends to his own mother."

G. C. MARSH

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I have in bottles or by the pint the Following Pure Fruit

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- " Lemon.
- " Vanilla.
- " Strawberry.
- " Guiper.
- " Pine Apple.
- " Raspberry.
- " Ratifia.
- " Rennet.

TRY THEM.

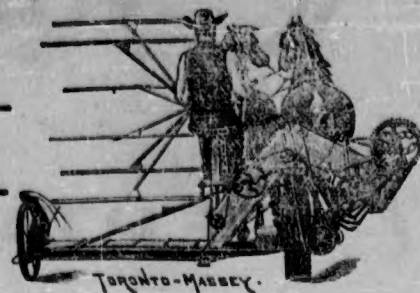
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In the Dominion, and Corresponding Prices Lower. We manufacture our own Trees, consequently can sell lower than any manufacturer in the Dominion and Guarantee Satisfaction or no pay.

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## YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

### THE SECRET OF THE HANDKER-CHIEF TRICK EXPLAINED.

A Short but Merry Game Known by the Name "Birds Fly"—A Brief Description of Mount Vesuvius, the Well Known Volcano.

The Bay of Naples forms a crescent. The beautiful city of Naples is at one horn, and at the other, nine miles to the south, rises the well known volcano Mount Vesuvius. Vesuvius is a solitary mountain, rising majestically from the plain of Campania, having at the base a circumference of about thirty miles and dividing at a certain height into two summits. The height of Vesuvius is about 4,000 feet.



VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

The first eruption recorded in history occurred in the year 79 A. D. Previous to this Vesuvius was not suspected to be a volcano. Its sides were covered with famous vines, and its ancient crater, partly filled with water, formed the stronghold of the rebel chief, Spartacus. It was at this eruption that the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried in the torrent of wind and ashes which was ejected, and that the elder Pliny was suffocated in the sulphurous vapor. Since that famous eruption Vesuvius has been an active volcano, and has been frequently in eruption, some sixty great and numerous small ones having taken place. Numbered with the most remarkable eruptions is the one that occurred in 1779, when Vesuvius, not content with rumbling noises and puffs of smoke, began to pour forth lava, then jets of red hot stones and ashes made their appearance, and increased in number and intensity until great volumes of white clouds rose from the crater to a height of four times that of the mountain. Following these clouds came columns of fire and streams of burning lava. A brilliant eruption, but one much less destructive than that above, occurred in 1878.

#### The Game of "Birds Fly."

"Did you ever play 'Birds Fly'?" so asked one of Golden Days readers, and at once the rest were ready.

The leader laid the palms of his hands on his knees, and then lifting them suddenly exclaimed:

"Birds fly! You must all follow me," he said. "Now then, birds fly, crows fly, bees fly, cats fly."

He lifted his hands as he mentioned each animal, and the company did the same.

"No, no," he cried, "cats don't fly. You must only lift your hand when it is something that flies. Try again. Birds fly, geese fly, hawks fly, brackbats fly."

We were cautious this time and did not lift our hands at "brackbats fly," so we had to pay a forfeit, for brackbats do fly. Again we tried:

"Birds fly, swallows fly, horse-fly."

Again we were caught, the smart young man declaring that he only mentioned the creature's name, and did not say it flew. He was bound to make it wrong whichever way we did. There was very little to do. It was short but merry.

#### Reform of Health Garments.

The undergarments and health waists introduced to the public a dozen or more years ago under the general name of "reform garments" have met with exceedingly slow growth, still they have made some advance. At the present time the union garments, in wool, silk and muslin, share favor with the two-piece garments. The former have been adopted by many because of their comfort, convenience and economy; by others they are patronized to some extent with the idea that one's stays and bodice fit more snugly above them than with the two-piece underwear.

#### The Suez Canal.

The Suez canal was opened in 1869. It is not yet fully completed, or rather is unfinished, and has a depth of twenty-six feet. Forty hours are required for the passage of a vessel. The tolls average \$4,300 per vessel, and it is estimated that the saving to commerce, after deducting fees, will be \$10,000,000 annually. The British government purchased one-fifth of the number of shares from the khedive of Egypt in 1876.

#### The Bible as the Law.

A convention of the settlers near Quidipiac, Conn., was held April 13, 1838, in a barn at that place. After some discussion the Bible was adopted as the constitution of the new colony and a settlement was established which was named New Haven. The Bible remained the constitution for several years.

#### Varieties of Postage Stamps.

Between 5,000 and 10,000 different postage stamps have been issued by the 300 governments of the world using them. A complete collection would probably number 10,000.

#### Beginning of the Fisheries Question.

The Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 defined the boundary between the United States and the British American possessions.

#### Flannels for Day and Night.

"Never sleep in the same flannels that have been worn during the day," is an oft repeated piece of advice, as often unheeded. The habit of wearing the same underwear day and night is an unhealthy one and repugnant to a nice sense of cleanliness.

# GOLD!

## Sceptics

May Laugh

At Facts,

—BUT—

## Wise Men Catch On

and make money.

## General Depression

In the Canadian Northwest is passing away.

## General Prosperity

is fast taking its place.

## Alberta

The Tenderloin of Canada.

## Calgary

The Denver of Canada.

## As Denver

Is the centripetal city of Colorado.

## So Calgary

Is the centripetal city of Alberta.

Eighteen years ago Denver was about the size of Calgary. To-day it has a population of over 80,000.

## Alberta

Is equal to Colorado in everything that will make it a great Province, and

## Superior

to Colorado in many natural resources.

## Question.

What is going to make Calgary become a great city?

## Answer.

1st. Its geographical position on the Canadian Pacific Railway and midway between WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER.

2d. The vast Mineral Wealth, consisting of Gold, Copper, Lead, Iron in the Rocky Mountains to the west of Calgary, coupled with an unlimited supply of

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL, which is found all through Alberta, and is already being shipped in large quantities to San Francisco, which minerals and coal will make Calgary the smelting and manufacturing CITY OF CANADA.

3d. THE FINE WATER POWER which can be obtained from the two rivers that flow through the town.

4th. Millions of acres of the most fertile land in the world have been set apart by the Canadian Government for FREE HOMES. This land has been proved capable of producing very large crops of grain and vegetables in great variety, and of the finest quality without irrigation. Through these lands flow innumerable streams of the purest water, thus making Alberta a farming country second to none in the world, of which Calgary is now and will continue to be the capital and

## COMMERCIAL CENTRE.

5th. THE CLIMATE is unequalled for its temperate and healthy character in the whole Northwest, being entirely free from severe storms, cyclones, blizzards and tornadoes, and is as much superior to the climate of Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba as they are to Iceland.

6th. The fact that horses, cattle and sheep feed and fatten on the prairie the year round, the two latter when taken off the grass in February and March are equal to eastern stall fed animals.

7th. The inexhaustible supply of Pine, Cedar, Spruce, and other valuable woods of a size and quality such as never existed in the Eastern States, on the main line of Railway and banks of the river, to the west, which is floated in the log or brought in lumber by rail to Calgary and sold at low prices.

8th. The magnificent site of the town of Calgary, in a beautiful valley five miles long, and two miles wide, with two crystal rivers 150 and 300 feet wide, flowing through it at five miles an hour, surrounded by fine sloping hills on which to build private residences. In the distance looms up in stately grandeur the peerless Rocky Mountains, and in the flow river are numerous islands granted by the government to make Parks for this Gem City of the West.

The town, now only four years old, has a population of 3,000. In it are solid business blocks built of native free stone. There are also churches, schools, hotels, in every way first class for the age of the place. There are two daily newspapers, and the town is lighted with electricity. In fact it possesses all the evidence of steady growth and increasing wealth.

To those who wish to make investments in Real Estate in Calgary I am prepared to sell over 1,000 of the best located lots in town at prices ranging from \$30 to \$1,500 each. Possessing an intimate knowledge of the growth of the Northwestern States and Territories, I came to Calgary almost at the first and being convinced of its future greatness, at once made investments. I am the oldest, largest, and most experienced Real Estate dealer in Calgary, and feel confident I can sell property to all desiring to invest capital in this rapidly rising city at prices that will pay 50 to 100 per cent. within 12 months.

Correspondence solicited. All information asked will be furnished.

ROBERT H. MOODY,

Real Estate Agent,  
Office, Stephen Avenue West,  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

March 7, 11

## THE

Fact is undisputed, and it is a

## DEAD

certainty that we have not

## RAISED

our prices on hardware, coal oil, lamps or stoves

## TO

make a cent profit. To sell everything cheap for cash has always been the aim of our

## LIFE

## REMEMBER

—THAT—

HARDWARE,

COAL OIL,

STOVES, ETC.,

CAN ONLY BE HAD

CHEAP for CASH

—AT—

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In Boots and Shoes we carry the largest stock and finest lines in the Territories. Full lines of moccasins and overcoats.

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PRICES LOW,

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FISH AND GAME IN SEASON.

Meat Delivered to any Part of the City Free.

SOULES & YORK, - - CALGARY.



# The Calgary Herald

AND  
Alberta Live Stock Journal.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888

## TO OUR PATRONS.

Today we make a considerable change in the issue of the CALGARY HERALD. The CALGARY WEEKLY HERALD and the ALBERTA LIVE STOCK JOURNAL have been amalgamated and will today be issued in joint form and sent to all subscribers to both of these journals. In future we will issue six dailies each week (except on holidays). In making this change those who formerly received either the WEEKLY HERALD or the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, will now get both for the price of one paper \$2.00 per annum in advance. This combined weekly will be by far the most interesting and valuable paper published in the Canadian Northwest. We will spare no pains to improve the paper from week to week. As an advertising medium it will have no equal in the Territories. We think our city subscribers will be pleased with the change we are making. Formerly the Wednesday paper was largely filled with items of news, telegrams and editorials, which our daily readers were familiar with. They will not be bothered with these reprints, but have the news of the day fresh, crisp and up to the latest minute before going to press.

## That Meeting.

To the Editor of the Herald.

In Saturday's Tribune appears a letter signed "Citizen," a more appropriate signature for this individual would be "Ex-Fireman." He refers to a petition with thirty signatures requesting the Acting Mayor to call a meeting re the Fire Brigade matter. Of these thirty signatures twenty-one are those of members of the disbanded Brigade, only nine of the thirty are disinterested parties, and those nine are certainly not fair representatives of the bulk of the ratepayers, five of the nine were defeated candidates for municipal honors at the late election, three of these had been there before, but were not wanted again the fourth aspirant was left nearly if not quite at the bottom of the poll. It is, therefore, evident that he has precious few supporters, small blame to them. Of course any one can see the motive of these four. They would like to sling mud at the present Council if they had a chance. As these were all the signatures that could be obtained—and they tried hard—on such a rotten petition I am of opinion that the Mayor and Council were perfectly right in ignoring the request—the petition,—like the originators—deserved contempt and got it. The only thing that surprises me is that those who got it up had the impudence to persevere with it when they found the feeling of the ratepayers was so strong against them that they could only get nine signatures.

No doubt a good many will attend this meeting if only to be amused by the usual display of blackguardism that may be expected from some of the parties who usually let themselves out on such occasions.

The Tribune is at it again, fancy suggesting anything so idiotic as laying sidewalks now when the ground is frozen. I thought the Tribune was an advocate of economy. If sidewalks are laid before frost is out of the ground, they will have to be taken up and laid over again. So much for the practical (?) knowledge of the man who seems to have an idea that he knows everything. Probably he will, if he lives long enough, learn how little he really does know.

I wonder how many of the Tribune readers want so much twaddle as appears in that paper under the head of "Donald Doings." Donald has evidently got a "crank" of the first water. For heaven's sake, let them keep him for their own especial delectation; Calgarians can do very well without such a lot of rotten twaddle.

ANNIE HUNTER.

## Our Immigrant Agent Abroad.

To the Editor of the Herald.

DEAR SIR,—I write this from the R. R. station at Winnipeg. Am expecting the Belgians this afternoon, the train being seven hours late. Mr. Miquelon went east last evening to meet them. There are as near as we can find out ninety of these people coming, they are composed of different classes, most of them farmers. We cannot find out what means they possess. Very little has been learned of them by the department here. I find that there are about twenty persons engaged here in a like mission with myself from different parts of Manitoba, awaiting the immigrant trains, seeking those whom they may induce to their respective localities of course. The abundant harvests in Manitoba last season have lent great attraction to this Province, and I also find that most of those from Ontario are heading to where some pioneer acquaintance has encouraged them to come. With this class any time lost in endeavoring to direct them west is simply time wasted. There are, however,

quite a number of heads of families who are uncommitted to any particular place. With these a representative who can speak favorably of good opportunities is listened to with advantage. A good man acting between Port Arthur and Winnipeg could accomplish a good deal. But I learn from Capt. Graham, government immigration agent here, that the local Manitoba district representatives are so keen to get settlers for their respective settlements, that it has not only led to a running down of every place else and in many cases disgusts the new comer. I may say that I have met quite a number here who promise to visit Calgary before locating. I do this by simply visiting the various hotels and finding out the best way I can where people come from and where they are going. I am, however, impressed that the best way would be to go east and meet the immigrant trains, of course this will entail expense, but I intend to try it, and size up the whole business before very long. There is a great amount of snow in Manitoba, and the season is very late, but it is bright and sunshiny here. Now, Mr. Hamilton of the land department of the C. P. R. and Mr. Ducker of the immigration department of the same company have done all they could to make our mission so far pleasant and successful. Also Capt. Graham I find to be full of information in all matters relating to those coming to make their homes with us. I will continue this later.

The railway station here was a miniature Castle Garden this morning. It was quite a surprise to Major Walker and myself as we walked about through the crowd of strangers of all ages and sizes, lots of children, some laughing, some crying, the fathers and mothers chiding and complaining about the delay the trains were making in taking them to their various destinations. They were mostly Ontario people coming to settle, many of the heads of families had been here before. Others were going where some brother, cousin or old neighbor had selected a new home for them. All that I spoke to had their destination fixed before leaving home, and had their tickets to the railway station nearest their new homes. There was also a small colony of French Canadian farmers from Quebec going to lands purchased near Emerson by some R. C. clergymen who have built neat houses for their reception. None of the Belgians have come along yet, they are expected with the next train tonight. From what I can learn they are all booked to Winnipeg, and as a class are hardly what Calgary expected. There are but a few farmers among them. There are mouliders, plasterers, gardeners, tinsmiths, clockmakers and some described as sans professions. Those who are only booked to Winnipeg will have to procure half-fare tickets before they can go further west. The Board of Trade and various other agencies here are very active in ferreting out any immigrant of any value and inducing them to go to the locality they represent, the first named organization have the advantage if the settlement being near at hand. They have two very capable men in Ontario drumming up settlers for the waste lands about Winnipeg. After observing operations here and gathering information from the various officers here from whence immigration is managed I can see how far Calgary must fall short of obtaining immigration this season. Because we have very little useful information and no active work either in Canada or Europe, both of which in my opinion are absolutely essential. The settler for Calgary should be started for Calgary and booked for Calgary. From what I have observed since I came here those who have no fixed destination are very few and of little value. It would have been a great benefit to Calgary if the work compiled by Mr. Fitzgerald had been printed and circulated earlier. Application was made by the C.P.R. immigration office here to Ottawa for some of these pamphlets but none could be obtained. And from all I can learn there is not even a fly-leaf anywhere in circulation having any reference to the attractions of our beautiful district. I believe that even now good work could be done by getting out some folders containing brief descriptive and sensible information about our advantages, and circulating them by mail throughout Ontario, and Eastern Quebec. I have much reason to believe that we may expect quite an influx of intelligent and observant Americans shortly, who hearing that monopoly is gone, are anxious to find out these good things for the development of which we have been fighting and for which we have now a full measure of American liberty and opportunity. Yours,

J. REILLY.

Winnipeg, March 30th, '88.

## Not Our Belgians.

To the Editor of the Herald.

The Belgian Colony arrived here from the east at five o'clock this morning. They were met at Rat Portage by Mr. Miquelon who at once interviewed the man in charge of the immigrants a Mr. Watelet who at once told Mr. Miquelon that he had no people for Calgary he had

never heard of any scheme or arrangement for sending any people there from Belgium. This Mr. Watelet is from Montreal and left for Belgium early this season, under arrangement with a Roman Catholic priest living in South-Western Manitoba to bring these colonists to lands in his parish in that vicinity. Eighty of these people are all that came this morning, and were met here by the priest who took them in charge for the south-west. Of those who came in—nineteen are miners and are going on to the coal mines at Nanaimo, British Columbia. They will be accompanied by the agent Mr. Watelet who promises on his return to Belgium for another detachment to stay over at Calgary and see what we have to offer as inducement for another colony of settlers. I was much pleased if a little chagrined to learn that all these settlers have handsome sums of money when they are averaging about one thousand dollars each, of course I felt sorry that so far as Calgary is concerned this time the bright vision created by the late Mr. McTavish has vanished at last for a time.

I intend to remain here but a couple of days more I am doing a good deal of mishmash work, in favor of our district and picking up a good deal of information on this subject of immigration. The reply I generally get from those people whose destination is fixed is, "Well! I must go on and will look the place over and if it does not suit me I will then go and take a look at that beautiful country you describe and try what I can do at mixed farming there Manitoba will receive a great number of immigrants this season over eighty thousand dollars worth of settlers effects are coming here tomorrow. The great wheat crop of last year did the business. JAMES REILLY.

Winnipeg, April 2nd, 1888.

## The Council and Defunct Brigade.

To the Editor of the Herald.

I hope you will excuse me for troubling you for a space in your paper, but the circumstances of the case requires some comment. At a public meeting held in the Calgary Theatre Hall on Monday evening, Mr. G. C. King, ex-Mayor of Calgary, mounted the rostrum to condemn the actions of the present council. In starting he told the people he quite office but failed to tell them it was after being defeated at the polls he quit. He says that if the present mayor was at home it would not have happened. No mayor in his official capacity would be justified in calling a meeting on the petition of one man and I claim that was a one man petition every name on it was signed by one man and I think that Mayor Orr showed his good sense by not calling a public meeting on that petition. He Mr. King stated that the action of the council was high handed but if he had taken the trouble to inform himself as to the actions he need not expose his ignorance. The council has acted very liberally with the old brigade, but when it comes to be ordered out of a public building that Mr. King's council built at the expense of this corporation we draw a line at that point. The present council are the guardians of the property of the town for 1888 and if Mr. King and his council handed over the property to the firemen they only had the handling of it during their term of office.

Next Mr. F. Dick, ex-chief of the old fire brigade appeared on the scene and went over the same hash he had prepared for the meeting (all of which had been particularly listened to by the crowd on several occasions before) and which for untruthfulness takes the cake. He says that the council and brigade had agreed all but to the time of payment. I think on the 21st of February a report was adopted by council and is not yet rescinded that a grant of \$100.00 be made the brigade which order was ready for them as soon as called for and the matter of time was not mentioned. The balance of his speech was as void of sense as that was of truth.

The next big gun was also a defeated candidate who looked with longing eyes on the mayors chair, but it was not the wish of the intelligent ratepayers that he should warm it, hence his bitterness. After making excuses to his friends for being found in company and rubbing noses with Dr. Lafferty and Mr. F. Dick (and I think it was cruel of him to make those gentlemen feel bad at being so much inferior to him). He goes on to explain that an article appearing in the columns of the HERALD was not written by Mr. Orr but a taller man with less brain. I suppose he has reference to myself as he states that I am from Bruce. I am Mr. Editor and I am proud of my country, as for large brain I am not boasting nor do I think that the pompous speaker has any more than the law of nature would allow a man to attend to his own business and let the affairs of others alone.

He puts great weight in the fact of the two defeated candidates for the mayoralty having their names put on the petition to Mayor Orr to call a public meeting, which was indeed a great acquisition and a

source of strength to the petition in his mind. His name also appears on another petition with 108 more asking the council to send deputations to Ottawa at that meeting he speaks lightly about it and calls it a pleasure excursion. He probably had in his mind at the time a similar pleasure trip he had taken when he occupied the high and exalted position of Mayor of Calgary and the glorious results that followed it. A telegram from the capital in the following words. "The country is safe a cemetery is granted," signed, Geo. Murdoch, and if the choice of cemetery was his he can fall down and worship it without breaking one of the Commandments for there is nothing in the heavens above or in the earth beneath like it. So much for George, retiring amidst the applause of the old fire brigade.

The next speaker was a wiseacre in the person of an owl stuffer who looked about as wise as one of those noted birds sitting on the cross beam of a barn on a March morning. He says that he has a crow to pick with Councillor Collins, but I think he had better stay at his owl stuffing or if he goes crown picking bring a bag for the feathers. He says that the council offered to pay members of the old fire brigade \$300 per week to sleep in the fire hall which statement is a lie that has not the semblance of justification in it. But it is the ravings of a wondering mind. Poor fellow he is more to be pitied than laughed at.

The next speaker appeared in the person of an Alberta farmer who can be found almost 365 days in a year in town to talk nonsense against time, or hawk any petition that chances to fall into his hands, or to make a speech at every indignation meeting, and always has a grievance to blame some person for. I had the pleasure of attending a meeting in the interests of the agricultural society a short time ago and I saw this Alberta farmer there, he had blood in his eye and was loaded for bear, and had a great grievance because he holding the office of treasurer the other officers of the association did not let the money pass through his hands. I do not know why, your readers, must do as I have done, draw their own conclusions. The speaker made some statement about some of the council either paying his creditors with 75 cents on the dollar or offering to sell out at 75 cents on the dollar. I can only speak for myself and I think it is no persons business how any other man disposes of his property or business so long as he pays his honest debts which I hope all the council are able to do when called on for that purpose.

Another kicker we find in the person of a kind of white washed yankee who had taken a very active part in the brigade until a fire occurred in town and we find him asleep through the whole trouble, shortly after he was bounced from the brigade, in this matter you must also draw conclusions. Poor fellow let him sleep on next time. Respectfully yours,

H. COLLINS.

## Points Well Taken.

The following is from the Kamloops Sentinel of the 24th, and is equally applicable to many people in Calgary as to those in Kamloops:

EDITOR SENTINEL: Will you kindly give me space in your paper to place before the public a few thoughts which I am afraid the people in general do not look at in the right light.

I refer to the practice or habit indulged in by several of our citizens and others who persist in trading in Eastern Canada because they claim they can buy goods cheaper. I suppose, Mr. Editor, that in the town of Kamloops there is not a single individual in business but what would like to see the town prosper and the population increase. Then again, I think all the ranchers who have cattle or grain to sell would be happy if the population increased, so that more grain and beef would be required to supply the market. Contractors and builders would smile as orders for new houses would come in, and barbers would feel quite elated as the number of faces to shave increased. All this would be a fine thing for the town and country; but under the present style of doing business it is likely to come to that? I think not. Men come to this country because they can get better wages, and then when they want anything they send their orders back east because they can get things cheaper. They leave the east because wages are low, and when they receive better pay in this country they find fault with the price of articles, while if the prices were as low as in the east they might as well go back east again, for their wages would have to be lowered in proportion. If all the orders which are sent out of the province of British Columbia in one year were worked up at home it would mean that a good many men and women would find steady employment.

We do not need to go out of our own town for an illustration. Here we have two tailoring establishments. Both carry a full line of cloth. I think both give good satisfaction in style and workmanship. During the past month a great many orders have been taken out of our town by men who do not spend a cent in our country other than their travelling expenses. They come here and show their samples, receive the orders, take the next train out and that is the last seen of them. Here we have men in the same line of business, who if they had these orders divided between them could employ quite a number of men and women.

## Elections in the Territories.

OTTAWA, April 5.—The elections for members of the Northwest Council is announced for June.

## FROM REGINA.

## Another Letter From Our Regular Correspondent.

REGINA, March, 26.—At the risk of introducing that proverbial topic, the weather, I feel glad to say this is the only beautiful day I have seen here since my return to the Northwest capital. We had several big equinoctial gales with snow last week, but judging by the present set-in, this winter's coating of snow is at last downed. I suppose spring farming is considerably advanced in Calgary just now.

About two weeks ago Mr. Dewdney had his "turkey" packed to leave Ottawa for home, but Sir John thought it better to have the Governor remain a little longer and give the benefit of his opinions regarding Northwest legislation, a subject now engrossing the brains of the Dominion Cabinet. I understand the new measure will be broadly representative and worthy of the rapidly growing Territories.

The liquor question is the gordian knot now puzzling the minds of the authorities. For the temperance opinion here in the Northwest the government don't care much, but there is an eastern teetotal sentiment that cannot be ignored. Immense pressure is being brought to bear on individual members of the Cabinet to place the Territories under a strict prohibitory law, not allowing even the issue of "permits." Three gentlemen, (two of them clergymen) recently told a prominent member of the Dominion House that their sons had been purposely sent out here to remove them from the temptations of strong drink, and they, (the clergymen) considered the Northwest should be continued a sort of temperance preserve for the people of the east. The answer was that there was a large territorial populace who had gone to the Northwest to work hard, make money, and open the country up; that they were accustomed to their glass of beer down east and they demanded the sale of the milder intoxicants, at all events, be legalized in the new country. For three who had fled the east to be removed from whiskey twenty-one migrants to better their condition financially, and live as they had been living, if possible. At all events the Northwest liquor question is becoming quite as bothersome to the government as that of reciprocity—more so, if any.

Our Board of Trade is taking active steps towards improving the present condition of settlement on vacant lands surrounding and tributary to Regina, and have resolved to petition the Dominion Land Board to cancel in the land office here all original entries as may be recommended in the report made to the Board by farmers in each of twenty-eight townships between ranges fifteen and twenty-one through default of condition of settlement required. The Board concludes its circular to the farmers as follows: "As our interests are directly assimilated with yours, solely dependent upon the development of our agricultural district, we need hardly urge upon you the importance of prosecuting this work to a complete and speedy issue. We expect that many homesteads and pre-emption that we hope to have thrown open will be occupied this season by incoming settlers. We are therefore specially desirous that you begin your report and return it as soon as possible, as the report from each township must accompany our petition to the Land Board before anything can be possibly effected." This is a wise move. The vacant lands surrounding our Northwest towns are a great drawback to the prosperity of the latter.

VERITAS.

## Seed Grain for the North.

The Calgary Cartage Company have taken a contract for moving 170,000 pounds of seed grain from Calgary to Samuel Scarlett's stopping place 42 miles north of Calgary, on the Edmonton trail by wagon. At that point it will be met and taken by sleighs to Edmonton. This grain will be loaned to Indians and half-breed settlers by the government to be returned when they can pay it back out of their crops, and will if needed be again loaned to those who may require it for seed. This prompt action on the part of the authorities shows the great care exercised by the government to provide for these people against present or possible want. Although asked by Mr. Hayter Reed not to interview him on matters which it was his first duty to report to the government we cannot help noting the fact again that Mr. Reed returned only a few days ago from an extended trip among the Indians, and half breeds of the north. His actions in this live movement speaks louder for him than words could do.

## Freight for Japan.

Sunday's afternoon freight on the C. P. had on board two street cars for a railway at Yokohama, Japan. They were from John Stephenson & Co.'s works in New York City.







# The Calgary Herald

## Alberta Live Stock Journal.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888.

### BELGIAN IMMIGRANTS.

We give below the substance of a letter which appeared in a French paper the *La Presse*, of Montreal, on the 19th of this month. As this letter is from an official source and misrepresenting Alberta shamefully we think it should not be let pass uncontradicted. The writer first gives a cablegram from London which is as follows:

The season of immigration is opening under improved auspices, one hundred and fifty Belgians have left Liverpool today their destination being Calgary.

The writer continues:

One hundred and fifty Belgian farmers did leave Liverpool on the 15th inst., by the steamship *La Ontario* of the Beaver Line, for Canada, via Boston. But not by any means to establish themselves at Calgary. All their effects being directed to and their tickets taken for Cypress River in Manitoba. They will take up land in the beautiful (French) Canadian Parish of Saint Alphonse.

The society for the promotion of French emigration, have taken the necessary measures, so that preparations will be made for the reception of the new colonists in that Parish. Editors, by making the correction as above, will render a service to the cause of French and Belgian immigration to Canada, as the London Cable is likely to cause injury and inconvenience to both our Belgians and French emigrants as may chance to see the dispatch. Calgary is situated in the midst of the cattle country well suited for raising cattle. But is absolutely unsuited for grain culture. Wheat will not grow and there is great difficulty in bringing oats and barley to maturity.

He further states that the Pacific Company (we suppose he means the C.P.R.) which is itself interested in the development of the Northwest know well that his information about Calgary district is correct, and then quotes from guide books published by the C.P.R. as follows:

Calgary population 2,000 is 33.83 feet above the sea. 2,562 miles from Montreal 839 miles west of Winnipeg, is the principal centre of the cattle raising country and there is a little oats, flax and hay also raised there.

He further says that most of the French and Belgian farmers arriving in Canada have written him as secretary of the French emigration society for information, and that he had adopted the rule of not sending them to any but the most favorable localities for establishing themselves satisfactorily. And as Calgary does not write the necessary conditions whereby these people could succeed, he has avoided sending them there. This is signed with sincere consideration, A. Bodard, secretary of the society for the promotion of French immigration into Canada, 517 St. James street, Montreal.

By the foregoing it will be seen what injury and injustice is being done to this part of Western Canada. Through such little but mischievous paragraphs as the one quoted by Mr. A. Bodard of Montreal.

There may have been no malice aforethought on the part of the man who wrote up "Calgary" for the said guide book and it may have been written some time ago (though it cannot be very long as it is not a long time since Calgary's inhabitants reached the number of 2,000) for at least 5 years if not more the fact has been known that wheat, oats, barley, peas and all kinds of vegetables not only grow but mature well in this district.

The testimony of ripe fields of grain on the farms of Glen, Livingston, Fortier, Walker and many others is the best refutation of the false statements contained in the guide book referred to and other publication of the same ilk. Probably the information for that guide book was got in a bar room chat with some cattle branded cockney who knew no more of agriculture than Topsy in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* did about her own origin. "She says she grew." The fact of the business there has been to say the least of it criminal neglect on the part of the C.P.R. and Government officers in allowing the resources, capabilities and climate of this district to remain concealed facts. In our opinion there are few of either parties but what are in such ignorance of what this section is capable of raising. Our Montreal friend should have discernment enough himself to see that if the climate is as he admits admirably suited to raising cattle it must also be a good dairy country. Dairying we are informed is one of the main pursuits of the Belgians. We have no wish to disparage that part of the country where it is now proposed to settle these Belgians. But that it bears any comparison to Alberta is the sheerest nonsense, and the sooner who ever issued such a mischievous guide takes steps to undo the damage it has done the better for their honor and the country.

I do not know what the C.P.R. have

in their migratory advertising campaign at present. But we were on board of them several times a couple years ago in Ontario and the only thing we could see from Calgary was a block of free stone and some buffalo horns. The parties in charge could tell nothing about this district though we had walked through the ripe fields of grain of the gentlemen already named 2 years previous. What about the Alberta pamphlets the material for which was sent from here to Ottawa almost 3 months ago, and which the town council, board of trade and agricultural society of Calgary asked the government to publish some in Icelandic, French and the Scandinavian tongues, we want to end on Mr. A. Bodard.

### CAVALRY RE-MOUNTS.

The Empire's late cables say that much opposition is being offered in agricultural circles in England against the purchase of army horses in Canada, by the British Government. The London Live Stock Journal goes so far as to assert that any party in power, which would persist in laying Canadian re-mounts, would totter to its fall within a month. His view of the matter is looked upon as a highly overdrawn picture, and that the ministry will rather consider the best interests of the military service, than be influenced by the jealousies of any one branch of the farming interest. In other words, if the government can buy better horses off the prairies of Western Canada for the same price, they now pay they will do so or if they can get the same horse from Canada for less money they will do so. At all events it seems that Canada is to have a fair show in competing for the army supply of horses. Is this proof true the English horse breeder will stand no chance beside the Canadian breeder. There is only one way for the Englishman out of the difficult position he finds himself in, that is to come over to Canada with his money, his experience and his thoroughness, and he will be able to raise a horse for half the money it costs him in England.

### TERRITORIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Badger Plain is to have a public school.

Kamloops road has again taken a raise in price.

Maple Creek is to have a male school teacher.

Wm. Douglas has opened the Occidental Moosejaw.

Cattle are in splendid condition at Maple Creek.

Mr. R. Fletcher is Whitewood new school teacher.

The grain business has closed for this season at Whitewood.

Mr. Heogill of Mooseomin is inspecting schools along the line.

W. H. Craig of Maple Creek put 5 acres of wheat in last week.

H. M. Palmer of Whitewood has imported the well-known trotting stallion "Golden Messenger."

A Kamloops brother had some game which he bought from an Indian confiscated, it being out of season.

Inspector Chalmers of Maple Creek has gone east and Inspector Williams late of Calgary fills the vacancy.

Mr. Jas. Curke received painful injuries at Robertsons mill, Whitewood, by being caught in some of the machinery.

Eleven French Canadian families, from Drummondville, Quebec, have taken up homestead about seven miles west of Edmonton.

### Methodist Concert.

The Methodist choir concert on Thursday evening promises to be one of the most enjoyable ever given in Calgary. A glance at the program shows up the names of Calgary's old favorites. Mrs. Allen and Misses Patterson and Parrish and Messrs. Kirk and Wellcome, who have often charmed Calgary audiences in the past. Along with these will appear for the first time in a concert here Mrs. Doughty and Miss James, also St. Mary's R. C. Church choir having Messrs. Bohan, Collett and McNamee, Messrs. Cole, Miquelin and Scollen. No. 100-point will render during the evening a beautiful violin solo accompanied on the piano by Mr. Weatherly and Mrs. Beatty a piano solo. The choruses by the choir will be accompanied by the orchestra led by Mr. George Purchase. Come early and secure a good seat as the sale of tickets indicates a crowded house.

### Won't be Kelly's Fault.

Mr. James Thompson, manager of the Hudson Bay Co.'s post at Calgary, passed West on the express this morning he came direct from Winnipeg. Mr. Thompson told the Herald reporter that the C. P. R. authorities in Winnipeg told him that the Belgians were then between Fort Arthur and Winnipeg and were coming to Calgary. Mr. Thompson and our Calgary agent at Winnipeg said "if Calgary does not get justice it won't be James Kelly's fault."

### THE COUNCIL.

#### It Meets and Transacts Important Business.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Town Council was held in the fire hall last night. Acting Mayor Orr in the chair. All the members except Mayor Shelton, now at Ottawa were present. The minutes of the last regular and one special meeting were read and adopted. A notice was read from Messrs. Bleecker & Smith, that accounts had been put in their hands against the town by Major Walker for collection of money due to him for putting in tank at the spring on Bowdoin street \$90.

An account of the Globe printing Co., of Toronto for \$36 was put in. This account was paid by order last fall, but the order miscarried and a duplicate order will now be made out and forwarded to Toronto.

Councillor Collins chairman of Finance recommended the payment of the following accounts: H. Swaffer, for scrubbing out fire hall, \$10; J. W. Galloway, work on drains and crossings on Stephen Avenue, \$3.60; Mr. Kiteley, for thief of police, \$40; F. Dick, coal and plank, \$8.56; J. Walsh, teaming, \$22.75; J. Cowan, printing three copies of the pound by-law, \$2.50; Grant to James Reilly, immigrant agent to Winnipeg, \$100.

It was finally decided that Major Walker's claim of \$90 for tank be paid, though the tank is comparatively useless and must be rebuilt. The bargain was made in such a slipshod manner last year that the town solicitor thought Walker could at least collect a good part of the amount, as he had no doubt spent considerable money on it.

The Special Committee on Natural Gas reported as follows:

Your committee beg to report that they have met the Calgary Natural Gas Committee. Since we made our last report to the Council. The gas company have agreed to the terms and prices recommended in our last report. A draft contract is being prepared. When that is ready we will submit the same to the council for their consideration. We have received a copy of the contract between the City of Litchfield Gas Company and the corporation which will be of great value to us in working out details of agreement. W. F. Orr, chairman of Special Committee.

Hugh McLellan reported on the condition of the Elbow bridge. It only wants tightening up some bolts on account of use timbers having shunk. He also reported having laid some temporary side walk on McTavish street where there is a low place with water in it.

A letter was read from Mr. W. E. Bowen in reference to the band Mr. Bowen also addressed the council. It seems there has been over \$700 spent on instruments and uniforms and there is a debt of \$141, against the band. Mr. Bowen said it was the desire of the band company to have the council take charge of the whole matter with a view to having the band re-organized. A special committee was appointed to meet and arrange with the present members of the band.

A By-Law was introduced, disbanding the old fire brigade and appointing Hugh McLellan who is now town Inspector, as chief of brigade. His full duties are to be directed by the fire, water and light committee and the council salary \$75 per month.

A By-Law on wood measurement was held over till next regular meeting.

Councillor Douglas recommended that one half of the contract price of the tanks corner Atlantic and Osler streets be paid to the contractor without committing the council to accepting the tanks. It appears that the tanks have only leaked about two inches in the last 10 days and that Mr. McKenzie the contractor will put them right as soon as all the frost is out of the ground. Payment was agreed to.

Notice of a By-Law authorizing the council to make contract with the Calgary Gas Company was given.

Dr. Lindsay addressed the council on an old claim, which was left over. Council adjourned.

### Our New Office.

To-day we issue the first number of the *DAILY HERALD* printed in our new office, Stephen Avenue West. Where we hope to meet all our old friends and many new ones. We intend to give more particulars and a cut of the block in a few days.

### Gone East.

Mr. Brithwaite, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, went east by this morning's express. His destination is Hamilton, Ont. We believe he will not keep Bachelor's Hall in his new house when he returns.

## ROYAL MAIL LINE



## CALGARY AND MACLEOD.

Commencing Oct. 5 coaches will leave Calgary on Mondays arriving at MacLeod Wednesdays. Leave MacLeod on Thursdays, arriving at Calgary on Saturdays.

For passenger or express rates apply to G. C. KING CO., CALGARY OR WM. B. LACK, MACLEOD.

### INDERWICK & LEATHAM.

Range—Between Mid die and North Forks of Old Man's River. Address—Fort Macleod, N. W. T. Cattle brand—Inverted Owners of cattle branded— on left side. Calves—Swallow fork on left ear. Horse brand— on left hip. Horse vent—Same on left shoulder.

### W. SKRINE.

Range, High River. Address, High River. Cattle brand, same as cut on right ribs. Vent, same of cut on right hip.

### W. PODGER

Range—LITTLE BOW Address, High River. Cattle brand 1, same as cut on left ribs. Horse brand HP on left hip. Also owner of all cat branded J on right hip.

### W. I. IRIN.

Range, High River. Address, High River. Cattle brand same as cut on left side. Also some of cattle branded OVS on left side. Horse brand same as cut on left shoulder 138.

### BLUNT & HOLMES.

Address—Calgary. High River. Cattle brand same as cut on left side. Also some of cattle branded OVS on left side. Horse brand same as cut on left shoulder 138.

### A. C. SPARROW.

Range between Elbow River and Fish Creek. Cattle brand same as cut on left side. Horse brand same as cut on left shoulder 138.

### LITTLE BOW RANCH CO.

Range, Little Bow and Mosquito Creek. Cattle brand, same as cut on left ribs. Horse brand same as cut on left hip. Vent, same on off 2 could.

### PRIMROSE RANCH CO.

Range, Big Lake and Little Bow. Address, Calgary. Cattle brand, same as cut.

### THE NEW OXLEY

(Canada) Ranch Co. Limited. Range—Porcupine and Willow Creek. Address—H. Stanley, Fairbairn, Manitoba, Fort Macleod, N.W.T.

### BOW PARK RANCH.

Address, J. T. Cable, Calgary. Range, between the mouth of Pine Creek and High River. Horse brand, same as cut on off shoulder. Vent, same as brand on off hip.

### W. SKRINE.

Range, High River. Address, High River. Cattle brand, same as cut on right ribs. Vent, same of cut on right hip.

### W. PODGER

Range—LITTLE BOW Address, High River. Cattle brand 1, same as cut on left ribs. Horse brand HP on left hip. Also owner of all cat branded J on right hip.

### WALBOND CATTLE RANCH.

North Fork, Old Man's River and Beaver Creek. Brands—Cattle, W. R. on the left ribs and calves since 1881 bar on the left hip. Ear marks—Right split, left two undercuts. Vents—W R (Monogram) on left thigh. Horses—W R (Monogram) on left hip. Vent—W R (Monogram) on left shoulder. P. O.—Fort Macleod, Alberta. G. W. Freide, Local Manager. Wm. Bell, V.S., Clerk of the Ranch. J. McEachran, Manager Director, Montreal.

### ALISA RANCH

RANGE—Between Pine Creek and Sheep Creek. Cattle Brand—A P on right side. Horse Brand—Same on right shoulder. VENT—Bar beneath the brand. MESSRS. BONE, WRIGHT & TURNER. Calgary, N. W. T. Three Pedigreed Short Horn Bulls will serve a limited number of cows. Registered Cows, 10; grade cows 5. Also pure bred Suffolk Boar for service. Pigs Thoroughbred, \$5.00; natives \$2.50. Some fine thoroughbreds for sale. Apl—27-w 1-mo.

### THE COCHRANE RANCH COMPANY

President, Hon. M. H. Cochrane. Vice-Pres., James Cochrane. Sec. Treasurer, J. Browning. Underbit out of left ear of calves branded up to 1885. Double dewlap on calves branded after 1885. VENT—Inverted C on left side. Horse VENT—Inverted R on left hip. Range between Kootenai and Belly River. Address—Hillhurst, Fort Macleod, N. W. T. Also owners of cattle with double dewlap and square and compass on right hip.

### B. M. GODSAL

Range, Pine Creek. Address, Calgary N. W. T. Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder. VENT, Cattle brand sideways on right hip, same on left hip. 1884.

### THE McHUGH RANCH CO.

Range Bow River Park. P. O.—Calgary. Cattle Brand same as cut, clip of right ear. Also owner of cattle branded S on right shoulder. Horse brand J on right shoulder. Heavy draught & general purpose animals for sale.

Address P. A. McHugh, Calgary. T. P. McHugh, Trailblazers.

### BRITISH AMERICAN RANCH COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, Montreal, P. Q. President, Hon. M. H. Cochrane. Vice-President, Wm. Cochrane. Sec. Treas., J. M. Browning. Range—Bow River. Address—Cochrane, Alta. VENT—Inverted C on left hip. Also owners of horses branded monogram JH left shoulder or hip or both.

### C. H. GOLDFISCH.

Range, Bow River. Address, Langdon. Cattle Brand, same as cut on left side. Horse Brand, same as on left shoulder. Also owner of cattle branded horseshoe and frog.

### J. D. LAUDER.

Range—Bow River. Address—Calgary. VENT—Bar under brand. 61-ly.

### STEWART RANCH.

Barge—Pincher Creek, near Fort Macleod. Address—Fort Macleod N.W.T. Owners of cattle and horses branded 4 on left hip, and cattle Tu connected on left hip. Ear marks—Right ear cropped, left ear underbit. Horse brand—SC on left shoulder. 2-ly.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you kept awake night or broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children. Teething its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.



## THE RIGHT OF PETITION

### DISCUSSED AT AN INDIGNATION MEETING LAST NIGHT.

In the Present Council More Extravagant Than Their Predecessors, a Question Still Unsettled.

As announced by handbills a meeting was held at the opera house last night for the purpose of discussing the fire brigade council controversy. Probably 250 people were present at its opening; whether they were all dissatisfied ratepayers or merely in attendance hoping to see and hear a roaring, cut-and-thrust indignation discussion of the acts of men who are yearly elected to be damned by the public for not doing as they should, is impossible to say. If they came for the last mentioned object, they were certainly disappointed; for a more orderly meeting could not have been held, and the speakers discussed the resolutions without passion and in language that no one present could take exception to. All dealt in supposed facts, with the exception of one gentleman who makes some pretensions at oratory; but an orator is not supposed to talk facts. This gentleman was ironical and sarcastic in his remarks on the council, both as to their public acts and of them as private individuals. One thing in particular galled him and that was the action of the council in allowing \$500 to pay the expenses of the Ottawa delegates. He did not say whether or not he would have taken the "pleasure excursion," as he called it, if given the opportunity. Probably he would, and today would not be predicting that Calgary was going to shoot, but he praising its location, its advantages, and the unquestioned honesty of its councillors to his grit friends at the Dominion's capital city.

#### CALL TO ORDER.

At 8:45 Mr. Frank Dick called the meeting to order and nominated Dr. Lafferty for presiding officer. The doctor hesitated at assuming the onerous position, but after a beseeching "Come on, doctor," from Mr. Dick, came forward and took the chair. He conducted the proceedings of the meeting in a dignified and courteous manner, which went far to convince those assembled that they made a mistake when they sent a conservative to watch over their interests in parliament. The chair called for a secretary so that the minutes should be kept as straight as a string. A well-known journalist was nominated, but declined, giving as a reason that his calling unfitted him for filling the position with that unbiased that would be expected of a public servant without pay, and Mr. Pettit was forced by an unanimous vote to take the chair to the right of the doctor.

The chairman then read the petition asking the council to call a public meeting to take action on the fire brigade matter; then the handbill calling the meeting of last night; then two resolutions, the first of which read as follows:

#### EX-MAYOR KING'S REMARKS.

This resolution was moved by ex-Mayor King and seconded by ex-Chief Dick. After announcing that all discussion would be confined to the resolution, the chair called for Mr. King to come forward and support his motion. This gentleman ascended the platform and gave his reasons for taking an active part in the matter. He thought if the mayor had been at home the difficulty would not have occurred, and characterized the action of the acting mayor, in not calling the meeting when requested, as blameworthy. When mayor he had had no trouble with the fire brigade, had always got along amicably with them; in fact he had taken pride in making the brigade efficient. As one of the large ratepayers of the town he did not object to the council appropriating money to make the fire brigade efficient; had often put his hand in his pocket to aid them and would do so again. He concluded his remarks by saying: "All that I am here for is to stick up for the brigade that was so efficient under me and Mr. Dick."

#### AN EXPLANATION.

As the seconder of the resolution Mr. Dick took the platform. He confined his remarks to explaining the cause which led to the brigade leaving the fire hall. He said that over \$500 had been expended in making the room comfortable for the firemen. This money had been raised by the brigade giving balls and by donations from individuals. They still owed \$250 on their piano. He then went into an explanation of the negotiations between the fire, water and light committee of the council and a committee of the fire brigade to adjust difficulties that had arisen in regard to their respective rights in the building. The firemen contended that no public meetings except those called to discuss public questions should be allowed in the assembly room, and that the brigade should have unrestricted use of the central room; also that the council make a donation of \$200 with which the piano notes could be lifted as they became due.

This proposition the council committee acceded to, but did not state when they would pay the \$200. This the firemen considered as if the council committee did not want to act on the square with them. Finally the brigade came down to \$100 as the amount to be donated; but still the negotiations hung fire for some reason he could not explain. The fire brigade had not made any unreasonable demands of the council. All sorts of meetings were being held in the hall; the boys had taken exception to, as they did not care to see a room they had fitted up for a reading and recreation room put to such uses. Mr. Dick explained that members of a volunteer brigade had to be treated in a different way from those of a paid department; that they must be treated more liberally. "We did not fit up the room to be used as a council chamber," said Mr. Dick, but the council thought different and we moved out. "We did not call this meeting to vent the spleen of the fire brigade on anyone, but as we could not get the acting mayor to call a meeting, we hired this hall and have had a meeting anyway." In conclusion Mr. Dick said that the present action of the council would involve the payment of \$900 in salary for the new chief and \$200 additional in fitting up the hall, which was not the proper way to begin retrenchment and reform.

The chair then called for other expressions on the resolution, but no one responding, he called for all those in favor of the resolution to express it by holding up their hands. Twenty-six good right hands were immediately uplifted. Then those opposed were asked to make a show, and one solitary fist shot out toward the roof. That settled the first resolution.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Dr. Lafferty next read the resolution offered by Mr. George Murdoch and seconded by Mr. Cockle, which was in effect that the action of the council in creating a new salary office was unsatisfactory and uncalled for.

#### MR. MURDOCH'S VIEWS.

Mr. Murdoch took the platform in support of the resolution. He began by apologizing for being in the company of the doctor and the ex-chief, but said it was the first time and should be overlooked. He referred to a statement made in a communication to the HERALD, to the effect that the acting mayor was justified in not calling a meeting on the request of the petitioners, as there were but few ratepayers on the list; and, in fact, that petitions were generally signed without enquiry, no matter what the petition called for. Mr. Murdoch said he was not in the habit of signing petitions off-hand; but thought that the object of the petition was a proper one and had signed it. He knew the editor of the HERALD was not the author of the article; but "that a larger man with a smaller brain" was, and that he came from a section of the Dominion known as Bruce. This hit at old Bruce brought down the house. Mr. Murdoch thought that a petition signed by the first and second mayors of the town should have received more consideration. Both of these signers were old-time citizens of Calgary, had lived in it when it was known as Fort Calgary, and had signed many petitions in early days when the signing of such documents required the payment of money every time. "During my term of office we tried to get an efficient fire brigade but did not succeed so well with that part of the business as we did in framing a fire by-law, which still stands on the statute books of the city." The speaker thought the brigade had not been treated right by the council in this matter. He had not rubbed noses with Mr. Dick to any great extent, but thought that gentleman had succeeded in building up an efficient brigade, as a recent fire had proven. He then criticised the action of the council in disallowing the claims for labor done on tanks, while they could spend money in sending Mr. Reilly to bring emigrants here who had their homes located elsewhere long ago; also that they had money to send gentlemen on a pleasure excursion east to attend to their own private business. "What have the delegation accomplished?" asked the speaker. "We are told they have secured the erection of police barracks here. Well, we knew that, as the contract for the buildings was signed some two or three months ago. Also that they had secured the erection of a court house here; but that had all been promised us a year ago, and the required amount would have been placed in the estimates this year without the aid of the delegation." Mr. Murdoch said that he had condemned the extravagance of Mr. King's administration, but for the money expended then there was something to show for it; for this administration's expenditure, nothing. He thought it bad policy to pay a chief when they got equally efficient work done for nothing.

#### COCKLE TALKS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Murdoch's remarks Mr. Cockle was called for. This gentleman also had a crow to pick with the HERALD and its contributors; also with Councilor Collins, who he thought deserving of much censure for his action in the

matter in controversy. He said that worthy gentlemen had remarked that "the sooner the brigade got out of the hall the better." He claimed the credit upon his own broad shoulders for getting up the meeting, and characterized as absurd one of the inducements held out to members of the old brigade to join the new, that is, paying them \$3 a week to "bach" in the building, thus lessening their living expenses. The speaker said the brigade had worked for nothing filling tanks and asked if the present company would do the same. He also called on anyone present who had contributed toward fitting up the hall to state whether or not the contribution was intended for the brigade or the council, but no one responded. He closed by saying, that while he intended leaving the city, he would continue a ratepayer, and thus have an interest in everything that concerned the welfare of Calgary.

#### AN ORATOR ORATES.

Mr. Carney was then loudly and repeatedly called for. That gentleman required some urging, but finally divested himself of his overcoat and got on the platform; but as he called the HERALD a "misérable, scurrilous, contemptible rag," his remarks will be blue-penciled unmercifully. He opened by stating that his sympathies were with the meeting and closed by saying that "some of those that set at the council board have no more use for Calgary than Hottentots, and have settled for seventy-five cents on the dollar." Mr. Carney makes some pretensions as an orator; but, as he himself stated last night, he has opposed every administration and regrets a vote as soon as it is polled, his utterances have to be taken with a grain of allowance.

#### THE OTHER SIDE.

Councilman Allan was next called for. This gentleman, on taking the platform, excused himself by stating that he had not attended the meeting to take any part in its proceedings, but as he was the only member of the council present, he would state that they were doing what was thought best for the city's interests. He denied Mr. Cockle's statement that money inducements were held out to anyone (new or old) to become members of the brigade; that the firemen did not work filling tanks, reeling hose, etc., for nothing, but were paid for it at the rate of 30 cents an hour; that the city was not being put to additional expense in having a new chief at \$75 a month, as he was required to do work that was formerly done by a well-paid city engineer; that it was not the duty of the councilmen to be on the street supervising the filling of mud-holes and the repairing of sidewalks—at least he did not think so. He hoped the differences between the council and the fire brigade would be amicably adjusted, thereby averting the danger of the town going to the dogs, as Mr. Carney had predicted.

#### UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED.

The chair then called for a show of hands on the resolution and it was declared adopted unanimously by about the same vote as on the first resolution, the solitary negative voter having left the hall.

Dr. Lafferty made a few remarks about the rights of the dear people to petition their rulers, in which he censured the action of the acting mayor for refusing the petitioners' request.

The meeting was then declared adjourned at 10.30, and those assembled got out on the street just in time to catch the starter of a snow blizzard, and cursed their luck for being out such weather in attendance at such a tame indignation meeting.

#### Agricultural Society Meeting.

This society met at Secretary Fitzgerald's office at 2 p. m. Saturday last. President Rowe in the chair. The secretary reported that the Minister of Agriculture had been written to re a proper distribution of the Dominion grant, so Alberta would get her fair share. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the society. The president said nothing definite had been learned yet by the society as to what patent for the show grounds in Calgary. It was moved by Leo Gietz, seconded by Mr. Bannerman, that the president, the secretary, Mr. Cayley and Mr. May be a committee to wait on Mr. Pearce of the Government Land Board re issue of patent for the show grounds. It was suggested by Mr. Gietz that the Dominion Government be asked to give price for the best 5-acre fields of oats, barley and peas. A long discussion took place about improving the grounds, providing stabling for the better class of animals at the next exhibition, etc.

#### One Delegate Returned.

Mr. James A. Loughheed, Barrister, has just returned from Ottawa. Mr. Loughheed, though not sent at the expense of the town, was authorized to act with the other delegates. He reports that they had several interviews with the Ministers at Ottawa on the questions the delegates were instructed to deal with. These meetings with the government were very satisfactory. A full report will be given when all the delegates have returned. Mrs. Loughheed, who was visiting at Sir Donald A. Smith's and other friends while Mr. Loughheed was attending to business, returned with her husband.

#### NATIONAL PARK NOTES.

Weather fine, the snow which fell late is fast disappearing.

Mr. D. W. Boles of Dawson, Boles & Co., of Regina is at the Park.

More Church accommodation wanted. The Rev. Mr. Williams preached to a densely crowded house Sunday night.

The National Park Life moved into a new office Monday. The enterprising proprietors expect to issue a larger sheet very soon.

The people here want to know when the Calgary cheese factory will be able to fill orders for the National Park people. We get all our butter and cheese from Winnipeg now. But would rather buy at Calgary.

Mr. George L. Clayton of Anthracite was up before the Rev. Mr. Williams, Methodist minister, on the 31st March. The result of the interview was that Mr. Clayton was elected to live with Miss Janie Bishop during the remainder of his natural, long life and happiness to the newly wedded couple, and may they never be short of coal. The happy pair left by first train for Victoria, B. C.

A bad boy got his pa into trouble. One of our merchants weary of the hum drum of measuring cloth and counting money, went to the school house to correct teacher for whipping his boy, because he had no right to, or if he had not whipped him, to bring the teacher to time for neglecting his duty. It was a draw battle, neither boot too nor pants behindside, needing repairs. The teacher being afraid his pupils might catch cold, closed the door and the merchant returned to mercenary pursuits.

#### The C. P. R. Trains.

The express due here at 12:50 Sunday night arrived at 10 a. m. today. The delay was caused by snow in the east. There were on this train three colonist cars fairly well filled with people from the eastern provinces, and some from Dakota and Manitoba. They were chiefly bound for British Columbia, while a few were going to Oregon and Washington Territory.

A colonist train consisting of three coaches arrived about an hour after the express. On this train were a good number of Ontario people, also some families from the Western States, all for Coast points. The particular feature of interest to Calgary in connection with this train is that there were some families on board from Ex-Mayor King's native county. (Kent, England.) Mr. King, as well as his brother and more recently from England, were at the station to meet and go some distance up the line with these old friends on their way to the Coast. Mr. King informs us that these friends are a part of 86 persons from round his old home, ticketed through by the Allan Line alone. They bring with them an average of \$2,000 each and might have been secured for Alberta if proper efforts had been used at the proper time.

#### Beef for the Mountains.

Messrs. Hall and Trounau are shipping 40 quarters of beef and a quantity of dressed mutton in the express to Donald, B. C. to supply their retail establishment. The beef is really very fine quality, these steers never tasted anything but prairie grass from the time they were weaned till they were slaughtered. The mutton, though of good quality, is not away up like the beef. This, however, is no indication that mutton of the best quality cannot be fattened on the field, but rather the result of the fact sheep raising is a newer industry than raising beef, and the best breeds of sheep have not become numerous enough yet to allow of turning them into mutton. It would be more than a year or so at most till we can boast as much superiority in Alberta mutton as we do now in Alberta beef over that raised in old Canada and the Eastern States.

#### Celebrated Horse Sale.

This suit, Campbell & Mackness vs. Lafferty, is again on the boards before Justice Rouleau at the court house. (No, the immigrant sheds.) The legal gentlemen conducting the case express a hope that it will be got through with in a month if no new points arise within that time.

#### Outsight on the Devil.

Clear the track, Counts is coming. Grand rally for Jesus. The salvation bazaar, will be in position, under command of Mij Yppah, assisted by Staff Captain Young, D. O. At 8 p. m. Thursday, April 12th. Was to the Devil's outfit.

#### Belly at Winnipeg.

We have a fine line from Mr. Reilly at Winnipeg this morning. He says that as the "Alberta pamphlets" are not yet published, small sheets with reliable information should be printed at once for circulation on the trains and at hotels.

#### For Sale.

I seek store, 1 heater, bed tables, chairs, bedding, dishes, etc., cheap. Call at Exchange Saloon, at once.

## RANCH

### COWS FOR SALE.

100 cows, 2 and 4 years old, eastern stock, well bred, gentle, two years in this country (also three short-horn pedigree bulls. We will also sell 600 acres of land, 380 acres fenced, 21 plowed ready for crop; good spring, bones and sheds; stable complete; fine shelter. Apply at Herald office, or at the ranch, 7 miles west, on the Eldorado River. LUCAS & EASTMAN.

### FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PURE BRED AND

### HEREFORD BULLS.

Fit for Service the

### COMING SEASON

From the well-known

### Hillhurst Herds.

Can be delivered to

### CALGARY

IN

### APRIL OR MAY.

For catalogue and prices apply to E. B. COCHRANE, B. A. Rancho Co., Cochrane, Alberta.



### NOTICE.

To Millers and others in the North-west Territories and throughout Manitoba.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by One Hundred Pound Samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the undersigned Indian Agencies, in the North-West Territories, up to noon of Monday, the sixteenth of April, 1888.

AGENTS. The Narrows, Lake Manitoba. J. A. Martin, Birle. J. J. Campbell, Moose Mountain. A. McDonald, Crooked Lake. W. S. Grant, Assiniboine Reserve. H. L. Reynolds, Pie Hills. J. B. Lash, Muscowpetung's Reserve. H. Keith, Touchwood Hills. J. Finlayson, Mistowasset Reserve. R. C. McKenzie, Duck Lake. P. J. Williams, Battleford. G. A. Mearns, Outlook Lake. J. A. Mitchell, Saddle Lake. W. C. de Lallindere, Edmonton. E. B. Loras, Peace Hills. W. Packington, Blood Reserve. M. Beag, Blackfoot Crossing. F. C. Corrick, Sarcee Reserve. Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of the flour required, may be had on application to the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, or to the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories at Winnipeg; or to any of the above-named Indian Agents; no tender will be entertained unless it is made on one of these forms. Each tender must be accompanied by an original cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the District, for at least five per cent. of the amount tendered, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract based on the tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderer declines to do so, he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any universal bank in Canada to an amount of \$100. Tenders will be entertained for a portion or for the whole quantity of flour required at any place.

The lowest or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Minister of Indian Affairs, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 15th February, 1888. f2-670-2



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Honourable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, 15th April, 1888.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned. No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to successful tenderers until their advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

W. H. WHITE, Commissioner, S. W. M. Police, Ottawa, March 15th, 1888.



TENDERS for a permit to cut timber on Dominion lands in the District of Alberta.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior and marked "Tenders for a permit to cut timber," will be received at the Department until noon on Monday, the 9th day of April, 1888, for a permit to cut timber on the South and North-west quarter of section 16, Township 36, Range 2, the North-east and South-east quarter of Section 8, the whole of Section 12, and the whole of Section 13, Township 37, Range 2, the South-west quarter of Section 16, Township 38, Range 2, the North-east and South-east quarter of Section 8, the whole of Section 12, and the whole of Section 13, Township 39, Range 2, all west of the 10th Meridian, in the District of Alberta.

The tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque payable to the Receiver of the Lands of the Department for the amount of the deposit.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or at the District Office, Edmonton, or at the District Office, Calgary.



